



CBSE

Additional Practice Questions- Marking Scheme Subject: Social Science (087) Class: X | 2023-24

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

Q.No	Question	Marks
1	(b) It was considered as severely curtailing the right to personal liberty.	1
2	(d) water scarcity resulting from excessive utilization	1
3	(c) R (OR) Solar Power Panels	1
4	(c) creating more training opportunities for Rina and other artisans	1
5	(a) Yes, alternative methods of power generation should be explored to minimise this risk.	1
6	(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
7	(d) establishing a power-sharing arrangement where both communities have a role in decision-making	1



8	(d) establishment of institutions to protect people's rights	1
9	(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
10	(b) division of power between the central, state and local government	1
11	(b) an IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China	1
12	(a) <i>'The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall'</i>	1
13	(d) the words 'freedom' and 'fraternity' written at the top and Atlas, depicting human labour, holding the world upon his shoulders	1
	(a) the idea of freedom and imperialism	1
14	(c) Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
15	(c) linguistic and regional diversity	1
16	(c) implementing higher tariffs on imports	1
17	(a) the sexual division of labour in India	1
18	(d) either Hypothetical Scenario 1 or 3	1
19	(d) In scenarios 1 and 3, maximum employment opportunities will be created in the secondary sector.	1
20	(b) They are accountable to the public and make decisions on behalf of their constituents.	1

Section B - VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2x4=8)

21	(i) right to be informed (ii) right to seek redressal	1 1
22	- The over-representation of women as teachers and men as pilots reinforce traditional notions of job roles. The role of teaching is considered a caregiving job suitable for women while the role of pilot is regarded as a physically and mentally demanding job ideal for men. - Similarly, the job of a nurse is associated more with women and the job of an engineer is associated with men. These trends represent social perceptions and perpetuate sexual division of labour. (to be assessed as a whole)	2
23	- Freedom of Speech and Expression - Party workers may face restrictions on voicing their opinions, ideas, or concerns within the party structure. - Right to Equality of Opportunity - Not everyone would get an equal chance to climb up the success ladder. - any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated for two marks)	2



	OR Yes, because despite a religiously homogenous population, having multiple political parties - - helps represent diverse political perspectives - helps in policy formation - helps avoid authoritarianism - provides an alternative to the voters - any other relevant point (award 0.5 marks for each reason)	
24	- Climatic conditions - Southern India has a climate which is not favourable for wool production. - Lack of raw material - Sheep rearing is not widespread in southern India. - Low demand - The demand for woollen textiles is very low in southern India due to hot and humid temperatures. - any other relevant point All these requirements are met in the sub-tropical region of India hence the woollen textile industry is concentrated in this region of India. (to be assessed as a whole)	2.0

Section C - SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3x5-15)

25	-It represents the interconnectedness and interdependence between resources. -Availability of food resources depends on water and a negative impact on agriculture would affect livelihoods impacting human resource. (to be evaluated as a whole) (2) -The situation represents lack of water management and over reliance on monsoons. (to be evaluated as a whole) (1)	
26	1. Regional autonomy Regional governments would have little or no decision-making power. Regional aspirations might get suppressed. 2. Effectiveness of Governance Local issues might not receive due attention, leading to a disconnect between grass root reality and governance. 3. Decision-making processes The decision making process might become undemocratic and less inclusive. It is likely to neglect regional aspirations. - any other relevant point (award one mark for each point)	3



27	-It represents a growing trend of public-private partnership in the Indian market. -With private trains running, the service quality and the customer experience would be enhanced. -It would lead to diversification of choices for the Indian masses. -It would also lead to an investment in the public infrastructure. - But it could also lead to railways becoming unaffordable for the common masses. -It would also result in revenue loss for the government (to be assessed as a whole)	3
28	It is a preference that might depend on a variety of factors - People might prefer to work in the organised sector because of - - job security - social security benefits - regular income People might prefer to work in the unorganised sector because of - - flexibility - escaping paperwork - quick employment opportunity (Award marks for whichever sector the students chose. To be assessed as a whole)	3
29	-It led to dissemination of information. -It served as a platform for shaping public discourse. -It led to increased awareness about social, political, and economic issues. -any other relevant point (any three to be assessed)	3

Section D LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30	<u>Key milestones</u> Dandi March: Gandhi's 240-mile march to Dandi to produce salt became a powerful symbol of resistance and gained international attention. Repression and Imprisonment: British authorities responded with repression and arrests, fueling public outrage and strengthening the movement. Negotiations and Outcomes: The movement led to negotiations between Congress and the British government but fell short of full independence. <u>Significance</u> Mass Participation: The movement witnessed widespread involvement from diverse segments of society, showcasing unity and determination.	5
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	Boycott of British Goods: Indians boycotted British products to promote self-reliance and protest colonial economic policies. Spread of Nationalist Ideas: The movement raised awareness, inspired active participation, and fostered national unity among the masses. Legacy and Inspiration: The movement's legacy as a symbol of non-violent resistance inspired future freedom fighters worldwide. (to be assessed as a whole) OR - The elements of <i>Satyagraha</i> that align with the right to protest of present times include non-violence, peaceful protests, respect for human rights, and emphasis on dialogue and negotiation. - These aspects promote democratic values, freedom of speech, and the right to dissent. - However, there are certain elements of <i>satyagraha</i> that may go against the Indian constitution. - For example, acts of civil disobedience that involve breaking laws or disrupting public order can be seen as conflicting with the principle of upholding the rule of law. - Additionally, <i>satyagraha</i> techniques that obstruct essential services or hinder the functioning of government machinery may be deemed unconstitutional. (to be assessed as a whole)	
31	- Free and fair elections: this represents a healthy democratic process in place - Citizen's right to information: this is important since only after having the right information can the citizens hold the government accountable - Protection of minority rights: this represents a strong commitment to democratic principles as this would enable the minority community to participate in the decision-making processes - Poverty: reduction in poverty over the years would indicate the successful implementation of democracy - Rule of law: presence of institutions like an independent judiciary helps uphold law and ensures fairness, justice and equal treatment to citizens - any other relevant point (any five to be evaluated) OR - A democratic government needs to be an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. - It needs to ensure that it has enabled its citizen to participate in the decision-making processes. - It has to make sure that its citizens are informed and making informed choices. - It needs to make sure that it is accommodating varied perspectives.	5



	-Media as a fourth pillar helps fulfil all these objectives of a democratic government and hence it is one of the most important outcomes of democracy. (to be assessed as a whole)	
32	- immediate financial requirement - absence of collateral - unavailability of documents - informal economy and irregular income - limited/restricted access to formal sources of credit - any other relevant point (any five to be assessed) OR - limited access to funds for starting businesses or making investments - limited capacity of savings - limited ability to finance education and skill development - limited ability to purchase very high-worth items like cars, house, etc. - limited financial flexibility and convenience -any other relevant point (any five to be evaluated for five marks)	5
33	Economic Growth -reduced travel time will boost trade and tourism -can lead to greater investment in the valley -the construction itself is leading to the generation of employment opportunities Environment -passing through an eco-sensitive zone will lead to loss of flora and fauna -increased vehicular emissions will lead to increased pollution Sustainable Development - Environmental concerns have been taken into account and wildlife corridors have been built. -Green construction methods could solve the problem of carbon emissions (to be evaluated as a whole) OR Accessibility: Air transport has significantly improved accessibility to distant locations, making it a convenient mode of travel in cases where other means of transportation are impractical. - Facilitating International Trade: Supply chains have been revolutionised by the quick movement of cargo by air, enabling companies to easily access international markets. Now, time-sensitive shipments, high-value commodities, and perishable goods can all be delivered quickly, which has boosted global trade. - Boosting Tourism: People from different countries can now explore new destinations, experience diverse cultures, and build connections with individuals from around the world. This exposure has led to a better	5

	understanding of various traditions and customs, promoting cross-cultural appreciation. - Advancing Business and Diplomacy: Face-to-face meetings, conferences, and negotiations between individuals and representatives from different nations are now more feasible, fostering collaboration and cooperation. This has been crucial in promoting international business ventures and resolving global issues. - Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response: During emergencies, natural disasters, or humanitarian crises, air transport enables the swift delivery of relief supplies, medical assistance, and rescue teams to affected areas. This quick response saves numerous lives and provides vital support during times of distress. - any other relevant point (assess any five points for one mark each)	
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Section E CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34	(i) -Millets have high nutritional value. -They are rainfed, hardly need any irrigation facilities and hence can be grown in arid and semi-arid regions. - Millets do not require a lot of investment to flourish which can help them be great commercial grain substitutes in poorer nations. (any one point to be evaluated)	1
	(ii) It is important to start planning for CSA in India because of the changing climate due to global warming. (to be evaluated as a whole)	1
	-use of genetically-modified seeds resistant to insect damage for cropping -shift towards organic and natural farming methods -any other relevant point (any two to be evaluated)	2
35	(i) Investments in better healthcare provide people with access to essential healthcare services, such as vaccinations, prenatal care, and treatment for common diseases. - This can help to reduce the number of people who die from preventable diseases (mortality) and who suffer from chronic conditions (morbidity).	1
	(ii) An expanding population can exert pressure on a country's resources, including food, water, and land, which can consequently result in heightened poverty levels as individuals may face insufficient access to nourishment and adequate housing. (to be assessed as a whole)	1



	(iii) Population growth can strain resources and infrastructure, potentially increasing poverty. - The age structure of a population affects labour markets and social support systems, which can impact poverty levels. - Rural-urban distribution determines access to essential services and economic opportunities, further influencing poverty rates. - Poverty can contribute to specific population dynamics, such as high fertility rates and limited access to healthcare, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. - any other relevant point (two points to be assessed for two marks)	2
36	(i) People joined the freedom struggle with stronger determination and pledged not to live to see the perpetuation of India's slavery. - any other relevant point (any one point to be assessed for one mark)	1
	(ii) The movement aimed at achieving complete independence without accepting any concessions or partial freedoms from the British government. Earlier strategies, such as non-violent civil disobedience and negotiation, focused on pressing the British government to grant incremental reforms and concessions. The '<i>Do or Die</i>' approach, in contrast, signalled a departure from the quest for piecemeal changes and instead demanded immediate and complete freedom for India. (to be assessed as a whole)	1
	(iii) During the freedom struggle, the failure of the British government to fulfil promises of granting dominion status to India after World War II left Indian leaders disillusioned with incremental reforms. - The movement was triggered by discontent among Indians due to the harsh impacts of the war on the economy and living conditions. - The political climate in India was tense, with growing impatience for complete independence. - Mahatma Gandhi, advocating non-violent civil disobedience, sought a more decisive strategy to break the stalemate in negotiations with the British. (assess for any two points, one each for political and economic context) (2)	2

Section F MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37	(i) Amritsar, Punjab (ii) Madras	
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Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 37 part (a) and part (b).

(a)

- Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
- Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

(b)

The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)

Answer any three of the following.

- Bhakra Nangal Dam
- Noida
- Tuticorin
- Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

(award one mark each for any three correct locations)